WAR IN THE ORIENT.

Japanese Closing In Around Port Arthur, and Steadily Driving
the Russians Back Toward Liao-Yang.

The Russians Back Toward Liao-Yang.

The Sapanese army, with the troops ever the Japanese soldier and am filled with ever-increasing admiration for him. He is the ideal fighting man. Of small stature and sturdy, he is a wonderful marcher and on rations which suffice him European troops would have little

THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

Regular Approaches.

There is deep silence in regard to the Japanese operations on the land side of Port Arthur, and the probabilities are that they are beginning a regular system of ap- The Indefatigable Japanese Destroy Some proaches, according to the ancient system of conducting sieges. The principle of these have been the same in all times, their records a desperate and successful torpedo application only being modified by the im- attack at the entrance of Port Arthur chine which works very smoothly. The faprovements in arms. In old times the be- June 27, in which a Russian guardship miliar sounds of the camp are absent. siegers came up as close as the arrows, and a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer There are no bugle calls, no shouting of slings, and ballista of the besieged would were sunk. let them, and throw up works to other line of investment. From this they pedo-boat destroyer was struck and then carried through is amazing. would repeat the performance, until they blew up and sank. "While adopting every scients and then carried through is amazing. got up close enough to dig into the fort or carry it by a rush. In ancient times the besieger could get up directly in front of the besieged place, but after the invention of gunpowder they had to begin further off. Nowadays the siege will have to begin at least a mile away. Probably the Japanese have not found any line nearer than a mile that they could hold under the fire of the Russian forts. They have probably crept during the night to advantageous points, and there thrown up as much protection as they could. When daylight came the Russians tried with their artillery to knock down the works which the Japanese had thrown up. But the latter have held the'r position, and have extended their works out to the left and right to connect and form a continuous line. After they have established this they will begin running zig-zag trenches to points, say a quarter of a mile in front, where they will establish another line and then repeat the operation. This is slow, tiresome, dangerous work, but it is always successful if the besiegers are strong enough, and unless they are driven back by a superior force which may attack them in the rear. Vauban, the great authority on the art of fortification. lays it down as a general rule that any fort can be dug into, and taken in six weeks.

Owing to the setting in of the rainy season the Japanese have probably operated under heavy disadvantages, but are steadily extending their works around Port Arthur, and forming a base from which to carry the place by assault, if it does not surrender before.

STEADY JAPANESE ADVANCE. All Three of the Armies Closing in Around Liao-Yang.

The rainy season seems to have abated somewhat, and the Japanese have been steadily pushing all three of their armies forward toward Gen. Kuropatkin's position at Liao-Yang. There have been a number of encounters and the Russians have been driven from several very strong positions. In none of these have the losses been more than those of a mere skirmish. It is ex- officer and 13 men killed, and one officer can from Europe, the Japanese military pected that the Japanese will soon have and two men wounded. He makes no authorities eliminate everything which they Hai-Chen, and the junction of the road mention of damage to his fleet. running to Newchwang, which will give them a new base 150 miles nearer. The Russians still talk of a decisive battle in front of Line Yang but the proposition of the road mention of damage to his neet.

The 12th torpedo flotilla, under the tape and forms and all traditional rules that harass troops with extra work which profits nothing." front of Liao-Yang, but the prevailing were revealed by the Russian searchlights,



verging upon the railroad, to capture Newchang, and drive the Russians back upon Mukden.

be can not drive back either of the three armies converging upon him, he can not make a successful stand when they all come together.

Feeble Russian Reststance.

Detailed reports show-that the advance of the center and right of Gen. Kuroki's forces commenced June 27, between which date and the 20th they captured all the most important defiles on the two roads leading to Liao-yang. The enemy made strangely feeble resistance, his casualties on the northern road being about 90, including 19 prisoners, and on the southern road 50, including eight prisoners. The Japanese casualties total 50.

Surprise is expresed in Japan at Gen. Kuropatkin's weak defense of positions which were essential to the safety of his communications. The Russian attempt to recover Motten Pass July 4 produced severe hand-to-hand fighting. Nearly all the casualties were caused by bayonet or sword. It is notable that this fight was the first instance throughout the war where the Russians assumed the offensive. News from Oku's army shows the health of the troops to be excellent. All the bridges between Pulatien and Wafantien have been repaired, and trains are



glanders. The Chinese are everywhere welcoming the Japanese, readily supply-Probability That the Japanese are Beginning ing vehicles, and labor and accepting Jap-

anese notes in payment. ANOTHER HEAVY BLOW.

cover themselves. They then began dig-ging zig-zag trenches forward to a closer either a battleship or a cruiser, and she a highly-disciplined force and the rapidity position, where they would establish an- was torpedoed and destroyed. The tor- with which an immense amount of work is

"There is no need for an officer to hurry them on; willingly they walk rapidly hour after hour, often trotting along as if keen to get to the end of the march as soon as possible, especially if it brings them nearer the enemy. I have never yet seen a man fall out on the march.

ago, and all her military system is obvious-

the Japanese army, with the troops ever

Now that I am living in the midst of

ly antiquated.

"What perhaps strikes one most forcibly in connection with this army is the absence of all noise and confusion. It is a macommands, no shrill whistles. Every one The guardship is described as having seems to know what he has to do and does



A JAPANESE FIELD HOSPITAL.

opinion among military experts is that Gen. Kuropatkin is every day getting in a more difficult position from which he will have trouble to extricate his army. If who saw this vessel sink amid huge volutely Correct Lives. umes of water thrown up by heavy explo-

Following this the Russian torpedo-boat destroyers at once attacked the Japanese vessels, which responded to the onslaught. A Russian destroyer, while within the to explode, rise, fall back into the water sideways, and sink. The guardship sank near the base of Golden Hill,

The Rainy Season. A staff officer who knows Manchuria furnishes the Russki Invalide a graphic devapor bath. Breathing is difficult, tranpiration acts badly and cases of congesion are frequent. The all-pervading humidity spoils produce rapidly and a mould covers everything. Boots, particularly, are

oon destroyed. The flooding of rivers makes the roads impassable and creates a great number of swamps, which foster unhealthy miasms. The rains, which are heavy at the end of June, are worse in the second half of July. and are followed in August by a sensible degree of dryness. Deluges of rain are only occasional.

RUSSIAN INCAPACITY.

They Have Learned Nothing of Modern War. Japanese Model Soldiers.

Mr. R. F. Kuight, of London, a military expert, who has been present at fighting all over the world, writes: "The positions on the Yalu from which

the Russians were driven on the 1st of May should have been impregnable had they been as skillfully, as they were bravely defended. The Russians are as brave as



JAPS CELEBRATING VICTORIES WITH LAN-TERN PARADES.

any troops, but their leaders, through military incapacity or contempt for the enemy, or both, insured the failure of the

"They neglected the most ordinary precautions. Their earthworks were invaria-There is much to show that Russia's diamonds.

military power, of which Europe stood in awe, may be but a big bubble after all, to be pricked by the first determined and ADMIRAL SERVOLOFF,
Commander of the Vladivostok Squalron.

Now running. Russian horses are said to be dying at the rate of 200 daily from be dying at the rate of 200 daily from skillful foe. It looks much as it hussia, relying on her great prestige in Asia and her gigantic land forces, had neglected to keep pace with the times and to study the scientific methods of modern war.

"She apparently has learned nothing since she fought Turkey nearly 30 years I did her work.

Mrs. Backlotz—So your servant girl has left you again?

Mrs. Backlotz—What was the matter?

Mrs. Bubbubs—She didn't like the way population last year was \$927,000, and its average population last year was \$927,000, and its average population last year was \$927,000. The Western or Leavesworth Home. skillful foe. It looks much as if Russia,

consider unnecessary and needless, red

millions-to my personal knowledge over a hundred millions of dollars-which were made because of Amalgamated." Thomas W. Lawson in Everybody's Magarea lit up by the searchlights, was seen azine; "the large number of suicides-to my personal knowledge over 30-which were directly caused by Amalgamated; the large number of previously reputable citizens who were made prison convictsto my personal knowledge over 20-directy because of Amalgamated; were caused by acts of the 'system' of which Henry H. Rogers and his immediate associates were the direct administrators; and yet Mr. Rogers and his immediate associates, just commenced. He says a great rise in while these great wrongs were occurring, temperature comes with the rains and the led social lives which, measured by the combination produces the effects of a most rigid yardstick of mental or moral

rectitude, were as near perfect as it is possible for human lives to be. As husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, friends, they were ideal, cleanly of body and of mind, with heads filled with sentiment and hearts filled with sympathies. And yet these men, to whose eyes I have seen come the tears for others' sufferings, and whose voices I have heard grow husky in recounting the woes of their less fortunate brothers—these men under the spell of the brutal code of modern dollar-making are converted into beasts of prey, and put to shame the denizens of the deep which devour their kind that they may live. From their eyes no human power can squeeze a tear, no suffering wring a pang from their hearts. They are immune to every feel-

How the Matrimonial Question is Settled in

ing known to God or man. They know

only dollars."

Thibet. (Booklover's Magazine.) When a Thibetan warrior, surfeited with the glory of martial life, desires a wife, he waits upon the father of the girl who has stracted his eye, and makes an offer of marriage. The father, after weighing the matter carefully—for a refusal is likely to provoke a long and bloody feud-in turn waits upon the priests and acquaints them with the nature of the offer, at the same time paying to them a munificent bribe in order to secure the answer of the deities as to whether the marriage should be entered into. The wife-seeker, should he be diplomatic enough, has meantime carried a larger bribe to the lamas, who "bleed" both father and suitor to the limit of safety, when the decision of the deities is given. For a month the accepted suitor must keep the family of his favored one supplied with meat and other luxuries, and must be on his guard against rival suitors. At the end of a month the chosen one is invited to a grand feast by the father of the girl, where the betrothal is sealed by each cutting a small incision in the arm and mingling the blood flowing from the wound. This function of blood-brother-hood having been finished, the girl is brought forward-smeared with grease and various colored pigments, adorned in all her inery, and with a rope tied round her neck as a badge of subservience. Then ensues scene of the shrewdest bargaining, the father dilating on the good points of the girl much in the manner of a connoisseur of blooded stock. The wishes of the woman incidental expenses. are never consulted, but the bargaining goes on for days, and even weeks, until a continuing all local boards and placing its

A Paying Investment

(Everybody's.) The De Beers Company is a concern mond output of the world. It pays an annual dividend of 55 per cent. on its "common" stock. In the last year and a half service. bly on the sky line, instead of a little be- it has raised the price of these necessities low it, and were plainly discerned when of life only five times, from 30 to 35 per miles distant. The Russians masked none of their batteries, and through our monds have greatly decreased in conseglasses we distinctly saw the gunners serving the guns. Everywhere they offered con- market must cause great suffering in spicuous targets, and consequently were horribly mauled by the splendidly-accurate artillery fire of the Japanese.

"There is much to show that Russia's market must cause great suffering in many poor families. But engagementing will continue to be bought. Bread can be dispensed with, but we must have ing the last fiscal year was 2.308.

Not Satisfactory. (Philadelphia Press.)

Grand Work Done by the General Government and the States.

BY N. & ANDERSON.

From primeval periods the males of our species have been the bread-winners and fighters. In our day we have seen the survival of the Stone Age, the American Indian, as hunter and warrior. The segregations of civilization have made the bread-winners independent, so now the soldier is in a class apart. He has no longer the leading part in the drama of

When war is rife and danger nigh, God and the soldier is all the cry. When battle is o'er and danger scouted God is forgotten and the soldier flouted."

It is not quite so bad as this. The world is still under the glamor of military achievement. With us the soldier has still his meed of praise and a generous recognition. Industry has adopted his titles and organizations. Even religion appropriates military nomenclature, and we have soldiers of the cross, religious knights, and Salvation Armies with female Generals, Colonels and Captains. This only shows the force of tradition, for with us unquestionably the victories of peace are more renowned than those of war. Yet, in the words of our political

FIRST SUGGESTION.

Nearly all countries bestow pensions on heir aged and disabled veterans, and nany have hospitals, like the Invalides in Paris, and the Chelsea Hospital in England. Our Government has given pensions since the adoption of the Constitution, but the first proposition to provide an Army Asylum fund was made by Gen. Robert Anderson, of Sumter fame, in a memorial to Congress in 1840. He was then a Captain of Artillery and an Assistant Adjutant-General. His suggestion was favorably reported by one or both of the Military Committees in Congress. But the project did not materalize until Gen. Winield Scott, at the close of the Mexican War, transferred to the Treasury \$118,000 he had collected by assessments on the City of Mexico. This money he recommended should be used for the establishment of a Home for discharged soldiers. Congress enacted the necessary legislation to carry out this proposition in 1849.

This Home, a home for the Regular Army, was established near Washington in 1851. Upon the suggestion of Gen. Anlerson, another Home was located on a farm near Harrodsburg, Ky. The beneficiaries admitted to this establishment were to be given small plots of land to cultivate for themselves. It was soon discovered, however, that the veterans had no desire to do any kind of work. And after an experiment of five years the farm was sold and additional land was bought for the Washington Home with the proceeds. The first building in that Home was named after Gen. Anderson, in recog nition of his early advocacy of its estab-

in the District of Columbia for the purthe benefit of volunteer officers, soldiers after be totally disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of duty during the rebellion. It will be observed from the date that the civil war was still in progress. The law, of course, was passed only for those who were mustered into the service of the National iovernment.

For the purpose of carrying out the object of this incorporation there was appropriated all stoppages, fines, and forfeitures against officers, soldiers, and seamen of the volunteer forces of the United States in the civil war.

Under the first organization Asylums were established in Maine, Ohio, Wisconsin and Virginia, but in 1873 the designation of these establishments was changed to Homes. In 1875 a law was enacted which provided that thereafter the cost of construction and of the maintenance of all National Homes should be provided

for by direct appropriation of Congress. Since then over 50 laws have been passed for the regulation of National and State Homes. Even new legislation affecting them has been introduced into appropriation bills under the guise of limitations. This affords a confirmation of John Stewart Mills's assertion that it is impossible accurately to forecast the result of laws until they are put in opera-

National Homes are under the administration of a Board of nine members, of which the President and Chief Justice are ex-officio members. The nine other members are divided into sections selected successively by a joint resolution of the Senate and the House of the National

STATE AND TERRITORIAL HOMES

were authorized in 1888. They receive \$100 a year for each eligible member or the managers of the National Homes, but sending Inspectors to verify the numbers

Excepting States which have Boards of tutions are under the supervision of Trustees, who are required to audit accounts and to make general rules for their government. Their management and control is under Superintendents or Governors appointed by the Trustees, subject to such supervision as they may choose to exer-

The officers of National Homes are Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Quartermaster, Commissary, and Surgeons and Chaplains. The officers of a State Home are a Governor or Commandant, Adjutant. Quartermaster, and Surgeons. The Governors or Commandants are autocrats or figureheads, as the Trustees may delegate to them more or less author-

Until recently all State institutions, educational, benevolent or penal, were under the administrative control of unpaid Boards of Trustees. They are generally required to visit their institutions once a month, and are reimbursed for their traveling and

final settlement has been arrived at. The requisite price having been paid, she is led to the house of her husband, where she is its example. It is certainly proving to be its example. It is certainly proving to be subjected to a severe beating in order properly to humble her spirit, and made to prove satisfactory in all other particulars. run round the village loudly proclaiming the merits and valor of her husband. of selection the mathematical chances are in favor of getting a few able men rather than a great number out of a given population. Then, as between unpaid and untried men selected often from political conone wouldn't object to having a little stock their administrative ability and who desiderations and men-specially selected for vote their entire time and attention to the performance of their duties there can be no doubt as to which will render the better

NATIONAL HOMES.

Returning now to the consideration of Soldiers' Homes, we will first refer to the National Homes. They are nine in num-

\$580,000, and its average membership during the last fiscal year was 2,308.

The Central Home, at Dayton, O., was established in 1867. Its cost of construction was \$1,600,000. It has generally a membership of 5,000.

The Northwestern, at Milwaukee, cost was 15,000.

was established in 1885 at a cost of The Marion Home, in Indiana, was

opened in 1890. Its cost of construction The Danville Home, in Illinois, was finished in 1898 at a cost of \$1,195,000. Its average membership for the year was 2,457. This Home is said to be up to date and perfect in its arrangements. The Mountain Branch, in East Tennessec, is still in course of construction. The Pacific Home cost approximately

The eight completed National Homes have cost in construction up to last reports, \$6,883,383. The average number present at the National and State Homes for 1903 was 40,108.

PER CAPITA EXPENSE.

For this patriotic beneficence the General Government paid out \$4,037,694. This another that he could not get along with a includes \$1,000,000 donated to the State daughter-in-law, a third will say that it for his future welfare and a long and Homes. In establishing their homes, the States pay for the reservations, for the construction of buildings, for the improvement of grounds, for the purchase of fur- lies with his comrades. But nearly all have niture, for ordinary repairs, and for officers' salaries. The Government donation fund goes to current expense, covering subsistence, clothing and fuel. The California Veteran Home, in Nipa

County, supports 736 inmates at a per capita cost of \$161. The Connecticut Home has a membership of 450 and a per capita of \$168.

The Iowa Home has 614 members and its per capita cost is \$188. The Massachusetts Home at Chelsea has 315 inmates, maintained at a per capita of \$220. The Michigan Home has 219 members.

platforms, we can point with pride to our pension laws and our Soldiers' Homes as The Minnesota Home has 379 members a proof that the American Republic is The New Jersey Home for men has 411 members, and its per capita is \$162.

The Homes of New York, Illinois and Ohio have the largest membership. That of New York being 1,657. That of Illi-

ts per capita is \$159.

There are smaller but well kept Homes in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, New Hampshire, Indiana, Colorado, Washington and Oregon. The average cost of the maintenance of all these State Homes is

of members, allowing them to occupy quarters with their husbands: At Oxford, N. Y.; Vineland, N. J.; Grand Island, Nebr.; Marshalltown, Iowa, and the State Homes of Indiana, North Dakota, and Kansas. The Michigan Home provides for the wives of members, but they occupy separate buildings.

The Board of Trustees of the Minnesota

Home requested the opinion of the Inspectors of the National Homes as to the advisability of adopting this system. They were advised in preference to adopt a system of outside relief practiced by some of the New England Homes. They require as a condition precedent to admission that the applicant, if he has a wife or dependent family, shall sign an agreement to turn over to them all of his pension money except an agreed amount, which in Massachusetts is \$2 a month.

This seems to be a judicious method. Money retained by many veterans is spent for drink, resulting in violation of rules and general misconduct. I would favor the establishment of cauteens at Homes but for the fact that beer is more injurious in its effects than whisky. Whisky drinking causes more disorderly conduct, but ESTABLISHMENT OF A VOLUNTEER HOME. habitual beer drinking saps vitality and By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, an organization was incorporated mortality among the feeble and aged. HIGH CHARACTER OF INMATES.

> portion of our veterans are dissipated men. To test this assumption the records of the there were 1.260 members present. As a Huntersville, Warm Springs, White Sultions? I am very much interested in the subsequent history of the "Northern ber had never had a single bad mark against them. They were by the record soher, self-respecting and law-abiding men. men who followed the traditional practice fourths of your number nobly reenlisted of this number were exceedingly hard

A better class of men than made up the Union armies never bore arms. There was, of course, a small proportion conscripts, bounty-jumpers, substitutes, and shirks, And some of these undesirables get into the Homes and make themselves exceedingly disagreeable to better men.

The 1,616 members present and absent on the rolls of the Ohio Home receive anually \$201,750 in pensions and \$36,000 from the Home for services rendered. When this is considered in connection with the \$158 the per capita cost of their maintenance it is evident that that they are generously provided for. And this no doubt is measurably true of the inmates of all other Homes.

CONFEDERATE HOMES. There are a number of Homes in the Southern States for Confederate veterans. There is one very picturesque one near New Orleans. The Daughters of the Confederacy have established another at Beauvoir, in Mississippi, the former home of Jefferson Davis.

There are also Confederate Homes in Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri. Georgia, North and South Carolina exempt Confederate veterans from the payment of certain taxes and grant them certain licenses gratuitously.

I do not know how much is expended upon these Homes by the States in which a proportionate part for the time he is actually present. This is received through But if we add the amount annually expended on the Homes in the Northern they exercise no other supervision than States to our yearly pension appropriations the aggregate will make a total of \$143 .-000,000. This represents an unparalled Excepting States which have Boards of Control, their benevolent and penal instievery class who were once soldiers of the Republic, Judges, legislators, lawyers, ministers of the gospel, merchants, mechanics, soon be effaced. farmers, and laborers of every kind make

up their membership. that they cannot maintain themselves by and prompt obedience you have ever manual labor. Yet beside this declaration evinced. a variety of reasons are given for accepting



Positively the greatest bargain on the saw and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch and chain complete to your express office and if as representation. You examine them at your express office and if as representation. You examine them at your express office and if as representation. You examine them at your express office and if as representation to the same testing testing the same testing testing the same testing testing the same testing the same testing testing testi

LADIES OR CENTS SIZ

was too lonesome on a farm for a man happy life. who cannot work, still another will say that he wanted to be where he could swap lies with his comrades. But nearly all have best friends. Farewell."—John H. Oley. ure and a disappointment.

It is but fair in closing this monograph to give the credit to the Grand Army of the Republic for inaugurating the movement that has resulted in establishing the State and National Homes. They will long stand as a monument of the patriotism of this worthy organization and of the generosity of the great Republic.

MEN OF THE KANAWHA.

Their Commander's Farewell After Years of Great Service.

Headquarters 7th West Virginia Veteran Cavalry, Aug. 7, 1865.

"Officers and Soldiers: You are on the eve of departing for your homes; our orof New York being 1,657. That of Illinois 1,533. That of Ohio 1,250. Their per capitas are respectively, \$132, \$122, and see again, I would speak a few parting who were there at that time. words, as your commanding officer. While profoundly thankful to God for bringing the war to so glorious an end, and for his mercy in permitting us to live to see its termination, and heartily rejoicing with you all at the prospect of soon visiting our friends and homes, still, I see this sep-The following Homes admit the wives aration with feelings of the deepest regret. "No commanding officer ever had truer men under him, and, I believe, few regi-

ments can equal ours in the general kind feelings displayed by the officers and men for each other and in freedom from internal discensions. "We have been a happy family, and this

oreaking-up of our relations calls forth

every noble and manly feeling of our na-"I can testify to the devoted patriotism which so many of you exhibited by volunteering in the early part of the war (when the conflict was around your very doorstones) at immediate great personal risk, and leaving your wives, little ones and earthly possessions surrounded by your enemies. I can willingly bear record to that prison. I have never seen another or the sound and noble loyalty which the 1,900 men of the Kanawha Valley, who have belonged to the regiment, have man-

"We will long remember the dangerous and exciting scouting service in the Kana-wha Valley in 1861. We will never forget the trying times of 1862, with Fremont. the Shenandoah Valley, at Strasburg, Mt. Jackson, Harrisonburg, and Cross Keyswith Sigel and Pope and Milroy in East-Mountain, Freeman's Ford, and Bull Run, andria, at own valleys and mountains. We will with did Ellsworth's men raise? Regimental days of 1863; with Averell at Williams- Will some old soldier who was there-if Ohio Home were examined at a time when port, Martinsburg, Winchester, Monterey, burg. Covington; and the heroic fortitude shown on the Salem Raid. We will proudly recount the experiences of 1864, Of the other 200 about two-thirds were at the beginning of which more than threeof taking a pay-day frolic. The remainder as veterans, and soon after fought success fully, under Crook, at Princeton, Cloyd Mountain, Dublin, Newbern and New River Bridge. Then Crook and Averell, at Lexington, Liberty, New London, Buck-hannon and Lynchburg, on the Hunter raid. After that, divided up in detached posts, yet successfully held, for months, a line more than 100 miles long, although repeatedly attacked by several times your

"You should be thankful that you witnessed the closing scenes of the rebellion on the very ground where you first felt its curse, and received the submission of the very men who first wronged you.

You need not blush with anything but pride when you read the record, and you can gloriously recite the deeds done on these battlefields to your children and your children's children.

"We will ever retain in affectionate and honorable remembrance the recollections of those gallant men of the regiment who devotedly fell on the battleground, or were names of such officers as Curtiss, Gardner, Parker, Priester, Morehart, Neumann and Newcomb; such men as Foster, Monk, Wood, Forth, Marshall, Hamrick, Grinstead, Harper, Cook, Ballard, Vaughn and a host of others, are engraved upon the

tablets of our hearts. "The battle is ended, our country is regenerated and saved-our work, as soldiers, is finished. We have now to enter upon the responsible and binding duties of citizens. Exert yourselves to aid and hasten the restoration of civil law in every part of West Virginia. Submit yourselves thoroughly to it; you have been good and gallant soldiers, see that, as citizens, you still maintain the fair reputation of our

The Kenawha Valley is rich in mineral and other wealth; develop it, and every mark of the ravages of war will "Accept my most profound and heart-

felt thanks for the cheerful and active as-None are admitted who do not certify sistance, almost universal good discipline, "Be assured that the recollections of our

the Nation's hospitality. One will say that he did not like his sons-in-law, pressed upon my life. I offer my earnest

'I came to you a perfect stranger

come because life has been to them a fail- Brevet Brigadier-General, and Colone Commanding.

HOSPITAL AND PRISON.

Picture of Hammond Hospital and Surroundings at Point Lookeut, Md. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Having been a reader of The National Tribune for about 20 years, I thought I would write and ask a few questions. Who can tell me what became of the Union and rebel soldiers who died and were buried at Hammond General Hospital, Point Look-out, Md.? A great many brave boys from both sides were buried there. I never knew what was done with the dead there; whether it is kept as a cemetery or not. was there in 1864, when there were, I think, 21,000 rebel prisoners and about 500 rebel officers there. I was detailed as

who were there at that time.

I have read the North Carolina and Virginia argument. It puts me in mind of a couple of prisoners who came there, They were guying each other about their fighting qualities. Virginia said to North Carolina: "What is the state of the tar market?" "There ain't a barrel left in the State; Jeff Davis got the last barrel." "What the dence does he want with it?" To make the Virginians stick in the fight." Virginia had no more to say. There were prisoners there from every State in the South. If any of the prisoners who were on detail as cooks or as nurses in the hospital at that time remem-ber me as the tall Yankee, I will be glad to hear from them. I have a picture of Point Lookout and the prisoners' stockade, size 28 by 30 inches. It gives names of all the wards and Gen. Marston's headquarters and the location of the 2d, 5th and 12th N. H., 6th U. S. C. T. and 2d Wis. Battery. It shows the field where the deserter was shot, and the Contraband Camp. I think it is the only picture of heard of any. There were men from all regiments in the Army of the Potomac there at different times. I would like to ifested in battling for the right, when so many of their friends and kinsmen have fought for the wrong.

There at different times. I would like to hear from some of the boys who were in the hospital.—G. H. TANNER, Co. D. 83d Pa. and 216th V. R. C., East Elizabeth,

What Flag Did They Raise?

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Has any article appeared in connection with the history of the American (U. S.) Flag, regarding the two flags which took part in ern Virginia, at Madison C. H., Cedar the affair at the Marshall House, Alex-Jackson were killed? What kind of a flag pleasure often call to mind the brighter What became of both or either flags? one sees this article-answer these quesflag." I possibly may claim I possess it. Will some veteran (either side) inform me what Jackson had on for clothes; i. e., did he have his pants on?-EDW. N. BATES, 19 Scully St., Boston, Mass.

A Wonderful Jewel.

(Detroit News Tribune.) The most extraordinary pearl-or, rather, cluster of pearls—known as "the Southern Cross," is owned by a syndicate of Australian gentlemen, who value it at \$500,000. So far as is known, it occupies an absolutely unique position. It consists f nine pearls, naturally grown together in so regular a manner as to form a perfect Latin cross. The pearl was discovered by a pearl fisher at Roebourne, West Australia. The first owner regarded it with so much superstition that he buried it; but it was discovered in 1874, and five years later was placed on exhibition in Australia.

\$3,000,000 in Anthracite.

(Philadelphia Press.) From an abstract from the annual reof the Department of Mines, it is learned that 67,171,951 tons of anthracite coa foully murdered in rebel prisons. The were mined in Pennsylvania last year. Of this 60,231,000 tons were shipped by rail or otherwise to market. At the mines this coal was valued at \$135,000,000, but at the points of distribution it had more than doubled in value, being estimated at \$300,-000,000. During the year 151,827 persons were employed in and about the anthracit mines, who worked an average of 211 days. The miners of the Fifteenth (or Dauphin-Schuylkill County) District worked the most days, averaging 261 working days. There were 518 persons

Not the Weather. (Philadelphia Press.)

Towne-Why don't you call on Miss Hauton?

killed in and about the mines.

Browne-Too cold. Towne-What are you talking about? Why, this weather—
Browne—You misunderstand me. invited me not to.

Concerned. (Puck.)

First Bird-Why are you reading the fashion paper?
Second Bird—I'm awfully afraid I may be coming into style.



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